Vitis riparia (at least one with sweet, early fruit, and glabrous leaves at Byberry, Pa, 12 miles from Philadelphia

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The mature berries

eject the glutinous seeds to the distance of several yards,

~~rather~~ on leaves and barks where they at once ~~stick~~ fasten adhere do this most accurately, I deemed it advisable to confine myself to one or two simple agents.

On occasions where the discharge was so thick and ropy as to close the eye and prevent the flow, I have used a syringe in place of the douche.

The author has also used the apparatus with a curved form of the catheter, in diseases of both the bladder and uterus,—in cystitis, endometritis, hæmorrhage, and vascular polypi of the uterus.

HYGIENE.

1.—*Disinfectants and Deodorizers.* By M. VERSTRAEL.

[*British Medical Journal*, October 10, 1868.]

M. VERSTRAEL, in a paper read before the Academy of Sciences, of which the *Chemical News* gives an abstract, proposes to attain the conditions required of disinfectants by the following process:—1. To decompose the sulphide and carbonates of ammonium, the chlorides are employed, either of iron, zinc, or preferably manganese. Sulphates are absolutely proscribed, for the reason that the putrefying matters react on the sulphate of ammonia formed by double decomposition, the final result being the evolution of sulphuretted hydrogen, so that after a little time it is necessary to disinfect a second time. The chloride of manganese proposed as a disinfectant would be obtained from the chlorine residues of manufactories, a product which is stated to be valueless. The residues contain too much hydrochloric acid to be immediately available; the acid is neutralized either by the oxides of iron or zinc, or by dolomite. By this saturation of hydrochloric acid with lime and magnesia, the value of the product as a manure is greatly enhanced. Experiments on a large scale showed the product to be very rich in nitrogen and in phosphoric acid, and the fluid after this treatment was found to contain no phosphoric acid. Manganese, as well as magnesia, has been demonstrated by the recent works of M. Peligot to be easily assimilated by plants. To render the action of the chloride of manganese still more efficacious, 5 *litres* of chloride of lime solution of 12° are added to 100 *litres* of the manganese solution, 2. Notwithstanding the value of the disinfectant thus prepared, metallic salts by themselves can effect no complete and permanent disinfection; no influence will be exerted upon the offensive odor, *sui generis*, of the refuse matter. The antiseptic agent introduced for this purpose is tar solidified by admixture of cinders, deprived of sulphurous compounds by exposure to the air for fifteen or eighteen months. In this mixture are contained a considerable quantity of sulphate of alumina, 15 or 20 per cent. of finely divided carbon, 50 or 60 per cent. of nitrogen and protosulphate of iron and silica in small quantity. In the place of the solidified tar, the heavy oil of tar residues has been employed with equal success. Lastly, to clarify refuse water, a solution of impure sulphate of

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three feet of elastic tubing, can be introduced whilst the phial is resting on the floor or a chair near to the patient. It should be passed gently along the track of the urethra, well beyond the point of the greatest tenderness; and to facilitate this I prefer dipping it into some mucilage of flaxseed or of slippery elm; or, what is somewhat more convenient to keep in one's office, a tincture of saponaria added to some water—for any of these acts as well as an unguent for the purpose, and does not have the effect of the grease of protecting the surface from the influence of the solution which we may wish to apply. I attach great importance to this precaution, because I am satisfied that without it all forms of deep injection must often fail of success.

When the catheter has been introduced and passed well beyond the evident seat of the disease, it is to be held in place by one hand whilst with the other the phial is to be raised high in the air, and all other things being ready, the patient's clothing out of the way of the returning fluid, and a vessel in proper position on the floor to receive such, it is to be tilted over, and the stream, preceded by the gurgling of some air-bubbles, will begin to flow into this vessel from the lower canal of the catheter. When the current is thus fully established and the part of the urethra beyond the end of the catheter is well washed, the instrument is to be gradually withdrawn whilst the stream is being steadily kept up, so that the whole of the urethra in front of that point will be thoroughly washed out. In this way from five to six ounces of a solution can be used at each sitting. The patient can even administer the injection himself in the less acute forms of the disease; but when the urethra is very sensitive it is always advisable for the surgeon to make the injection, as he is then certain of its being made in a thorough manner.

The success which has attended the use of this method of making application to the urethra has, in my own practice, and in that of others, who have been kind enough to communicate their experience to me, been of the most satisfactory character, and far exceeded my most sanguine expectations.

Of the twenty-three cases of acute gonorrhœa, where the opportunity presented of making an injection in this way within ten days after the disease was contracted, not one required it to be repeated more than three times, at intervals of twenty-four hours apart; and the wash used, in all instances, was a simple disinfecting one, either of sodæ sulphitis, gr. x to f℥j, or potass. permang., gr. j to f℥j.

In the more advanced stages of the disease I have recommended and applied the former of these only. I have also used it in gleet, but have not found it as efficient as those of a weak solution of cupri sulph., or as the applications of solutions of nitrate of silver through the endoscope.

Seven applications has been the utmost number I have had to make in cases of some standing, but where there was no evidence of anything like granular change.

Other and even better results might be obtained in this way by the use of other agents, but I refrained from trials of them, as it was not my purpose to test them, but the method of making the applications, and to

7-13

Vitis riparia Michx leaves larger, usually cut-threelobed, lobes long-pointed; panicles ~~loose~~ ~~usually~~ simple or little compd; berries larger, often with bloom, seeds ~~broader~~ ~~larger~~ obtuse or somewhat obcordate, ~~with~~ raphe ~~scarcely prominent~~ rather indistinct, — Habitat, on river banks from ~~Vermont~~ Lower Canada to Michigan and Illinois &c. May — earlier than cordifolia — a cultivated Variety of this is the White Taylor-Bullitt Grape,

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seed smaller, rounded above, with a very prominent raphe.

Vitis cordifolia — — berries small, black, always without bloom not cultivated. etc

Vitis aestivalis ~~virginiana~~ a celebrated cultivated variety is Nortons Virginia Seedling

over

var cinerea leaves ~~mostly~~ almost entire, together with the branchlets canescently to tomentose ~~till~~ on both sides even when mature; berries very small, black, shining and acerb till after frost on Fertile bottom lands of Illinois and scattered in the Mississippi valley.

220000 : 6200 = 1000 : x

92
5200

Vitis riparia 1879

every where in flower

9 – 11 May

some favor'd ones a week

St Louis earlier

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[Acacias in bloom May 10-16]

Doctor Engelman,

Dear Sir,

He would like you to call

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Does this belong to praecox ?
Prof Swallow thinks so

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Two clusters from a vine
50 feet high on Mission creek
part of them ripe, Aug 5, '65,
drawn in great haste
just to give general
form & size of clusters
and size & length of
joints on vine.

~~[illegible] while waiting for the waters~~
~~subside so that we could ford~~
~~it safely~~

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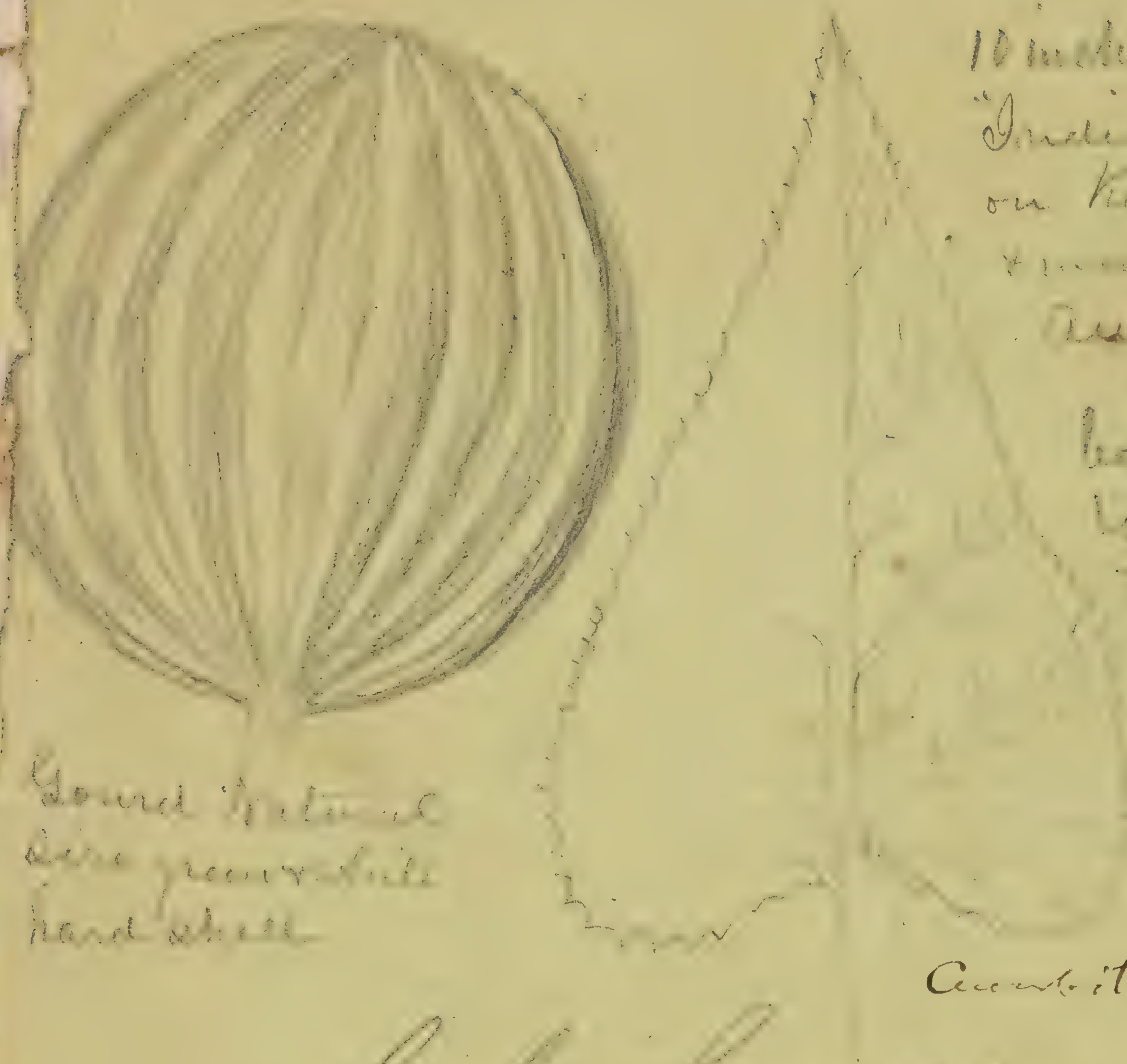

10 inches long
"Indian gourd" wild
on Kansas & Lyon [illegible]
& westward
Aug 20, 65

leaves thick, somewhat
tomentose, like
mullein leaf.

Gourd natural
size green & white
hard shell

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Cucurbita perennis; Gray

~~G. C. Swallow~~

Note
There is a grape common on the Kansas river with leaves like the riparia; — thin, somewhat 5 lobed upper sinuses deep & narrow lower ones shallow and broad; teeth large, mucronate; margins and veins ciliate; strongly cordate; Clusters dense & compact; divisions very few & short save one below the main cluster. or nearly ½ way from the main cluster to the cane, It bears a small ovate cluster on a subpeduncle nearly an inch long. Berries nearly globular, black or very dark purple with bloom from 1/16 to 7/16 inch diameter; pulp dark colored pleasantly acid, Clusters resembles the Deleware(?) in form. Joints of cane very short. Climbs to the tops of the trees in the forest, and is generally full of grapes. Some of the leaves more or less tomentose on the veins below, & petiole ciliate, This vine, both the leaves & fruit, are more uniform in appearance than any I have seen in Missouri, or Kansas. Worthy of Cultivation?

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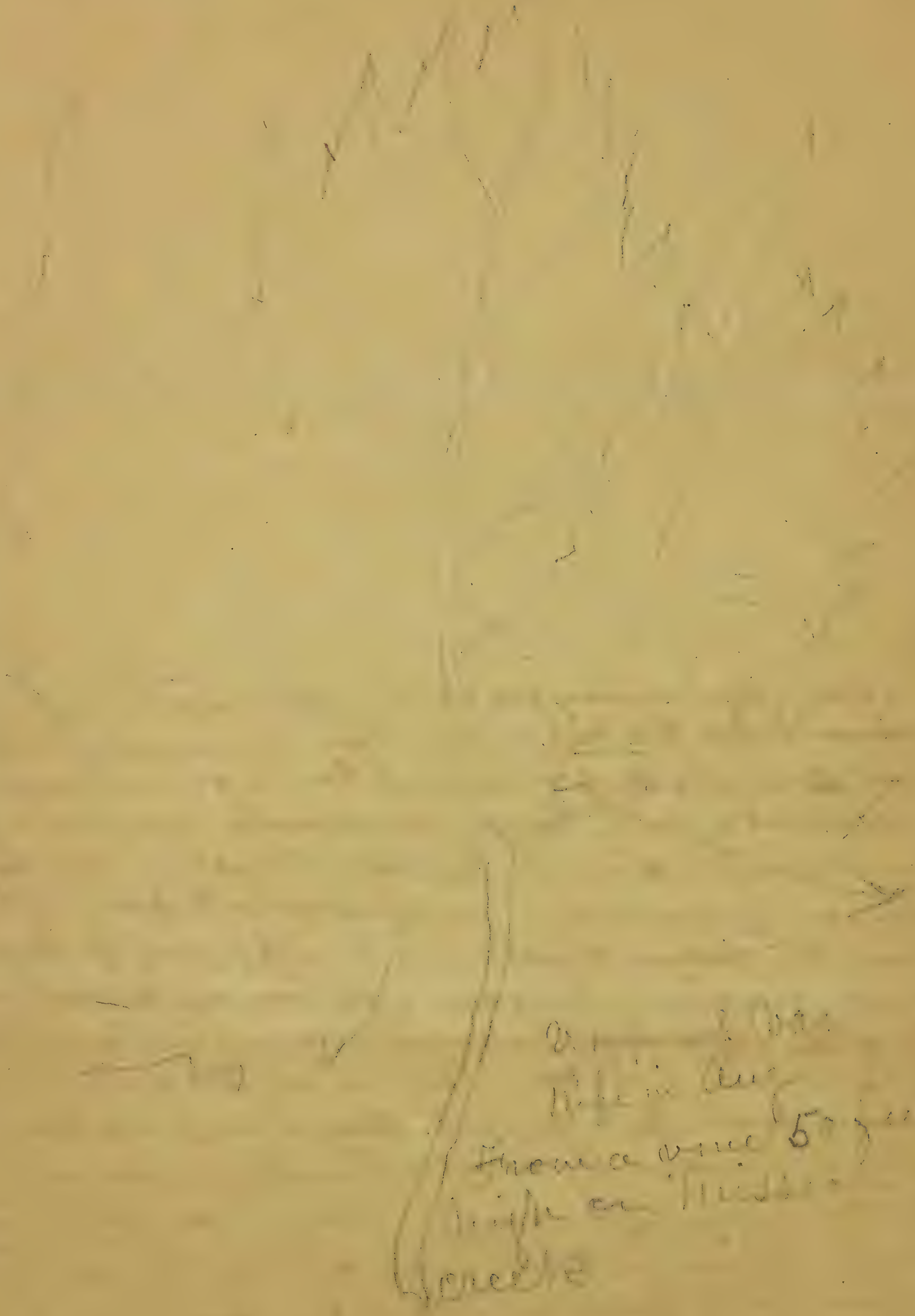

[illegible]
Ripe in Aug
From a vine 5 [illegible]
high on Thick[illegible]
[illegible]

This vine is small when found on the prairies where the fires run

G. C. Swallow, Aug. 1865

June 1883

[illegible] among [illegible] Orig. x [illegible]

Vitis rubra Michx Herb. 438

Mr H. Eggert has had the good fortune to rediscover a long forgotten form of Vitis which Michaux distinguished years ago ~~on the banks of the Illinois~~ under the impression which the growing vine made on him, and which with the very scanty herbarium specimen before him botanists ignored entirely and plowed away with his Vitis riparia — long ~~forgotten~~ neglected [illegible] — never even mentioning the name in their flora. ~~It may be doubtful~~ When 20 years ago I studied Michaux' herbarium in the Jardin des Plantes in Paris I was struck with the peculiarity of the specimens, especially that which is preserved in the General Herbarium; the seed was so odd that I almost suspected a confusion with Ampelopsis cordata, and a careful description and sketch of both specimens were made. And when last November Mr Eggert in hunting for grapevines came across the plant which struck him as distinct from anything he had seen and brought specimens, I ~~could not doubt but I had~~ Michaux' old V. rubra before me, but I remained [illegible] a question whether we had before us a form of V. riparia or something distinct. On June 5th Mr Eggert visited the same locality and found our plant growing with V. riparia, but while this had flowered at least 3 weeks ago and bore an abundance of half grown berries, Vitis rubra had scarcely developed its long peduncled panicles, and will probably not bloom before three weeks or more, evidently [illegible] after the latest form of V. cordifolia. ×

× I may also state that in hunting through Michaux' Vitis I came across a specimen of undoubted [illegible] Vitis rupestris, also preserved in the [illegible] of the ~~Herbar~~ [illegible]. As Michaux never [illegible] of the Mississippi [illegible] other vegetation in [illegible] a question where he should have obtained this specimen until a few years ago [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]

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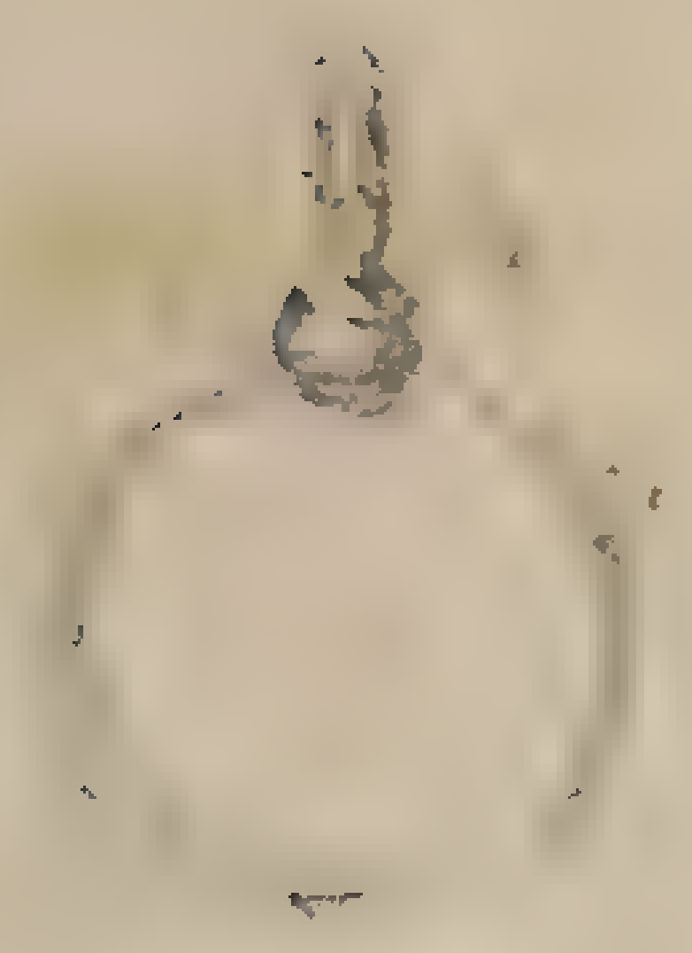
Vitis r. [illegible] Mack Hort Octob 27 1882

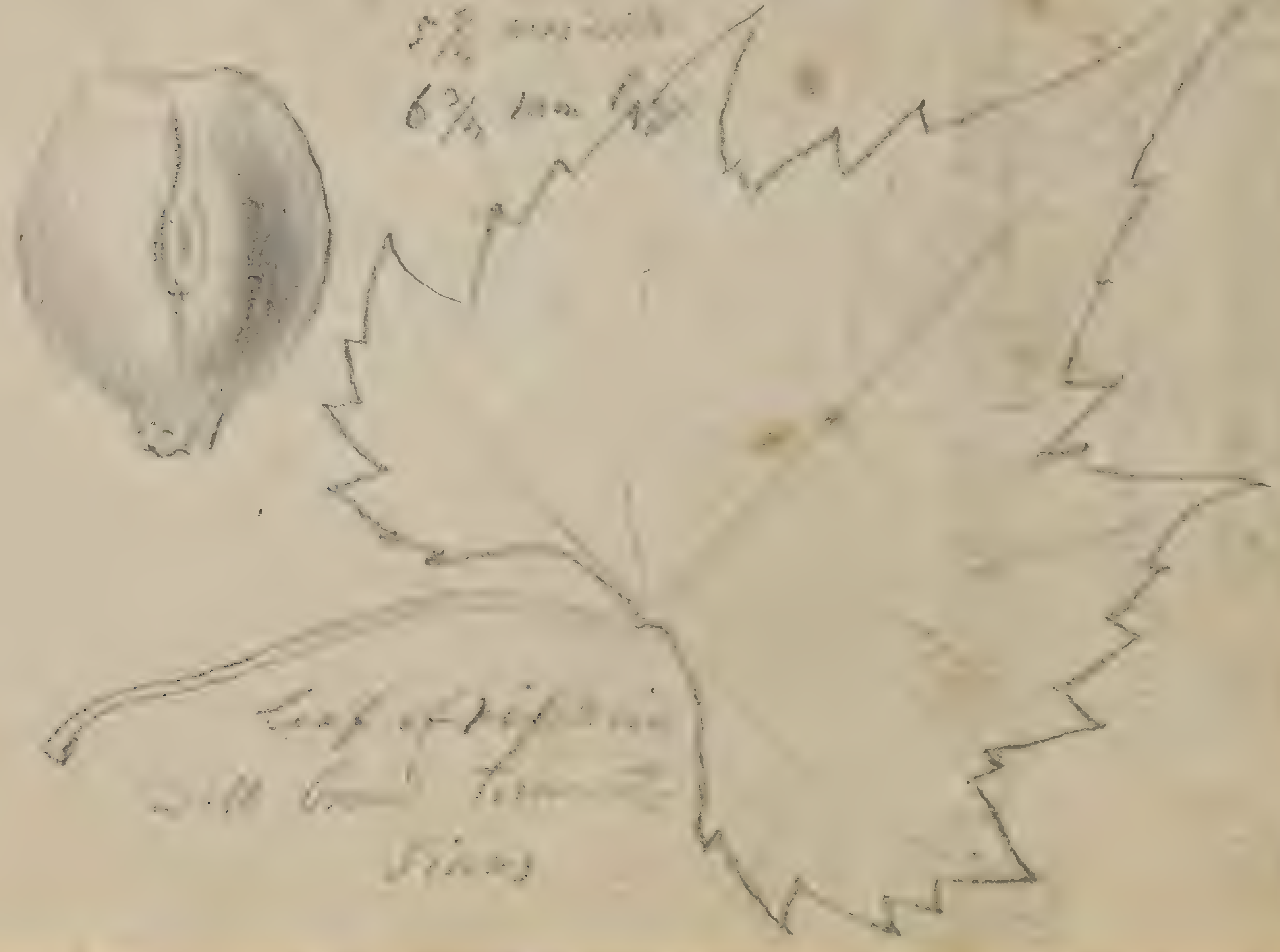
H Eggert, opposite Alton Oct 26 [illegible]

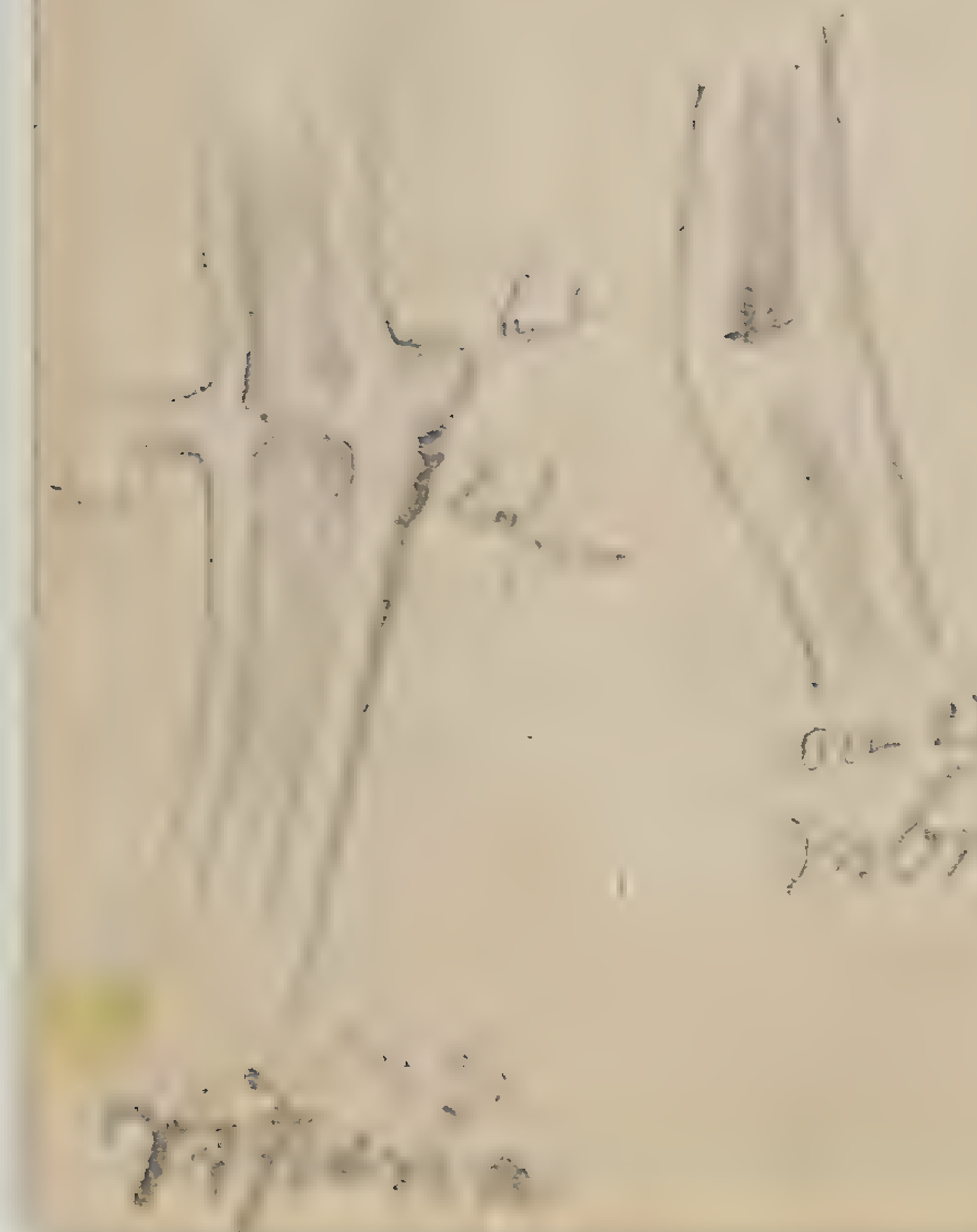
juice of berries very deeply [illegible]

seeds 1–2 (one seen 3)



berries 8–10 mm diam


5⅔ mm wide
6⅔ mm long
Leaf of riparia
with [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]


bud
Oct 27
[illegible]
riparia

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cm
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R. C. HARRISON,

508 Leffingwell Avenue,

Druggist & Apothecary

G. F. ENGLEMAN, M.D.,
3003 Locust Street.

(gravelly sandy and banks of the Cumberland River near Nashville — a locality well explored by Michaux.

Vitis rubra Michx Herb.: ~~[illegible]~~ a vigorous climber, with red branches (and often also petioles) young shoots angular and ribbed; older ones loosing the bark in large flakes; diaphragms with thick; foliage ~~glabr~~ smooth, glabrous (or on the nerves of the under side with short straight stiff hairs) dull and rather dusky green; stipules very short, rounded early deciduous; leaves cordate with broad sinus, mostly deeply 3 or sometimes 5-lobed, lobes in deeply lobed leaves ~~much~~ widened in the middle, contracted at base, mostly slenderly caudate-acuminate, with few coarse teeth; flowering racemes long peduncled; berries, black without any bloom, very dark purple inside; ~~seeds rather small;~~ seeds ~~only one or two~~, large, slightly notched on top only one, and then nearly globose, or two, when they are hemispherical, very flat on the ventral side; ~~chalaza near~~ beak very short; chalaza narrow, elongated, groove above it without any visible ~~distinct~~ raphe.

Michaux says it abounds on River banks in Illinois — but he probably confounded it with riparia, which is very abundant there. Mr Eggert collected it in Illinois on the banks of the Mississippi opposite Alton not far above the mouth of the Missouri where it grows together with riparia — flowering later than any other species with us in this (very late season) apparently not before the middle of June 15 or 20. Matures in Octob & Nov — taste of berry sweet, without any disagreeable admixture. It grows readily from cuttings.

The species has in common with riparia the broad sinus of the leaves & the form of the seeds; but is distinguished by its angular stems thick diaphragm, dull colour of leaves, long acumination of the lobes, (late flowering period. With cordifolia it has very little ~~dusky~~ berries without bloom, large seeds ~~and~~) in common, except the thick diaphragm and the bloomless berries — the rapheless seeds distinguish it at once, and no other species could possibly be confounded with it.

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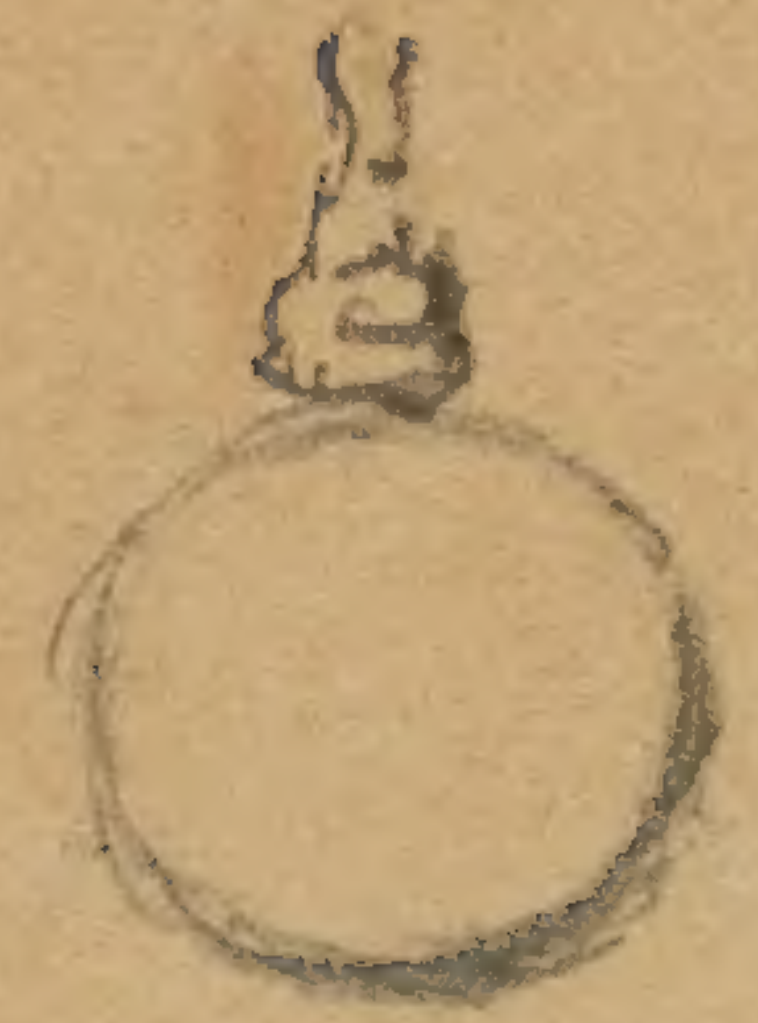
Vitis cordifolia

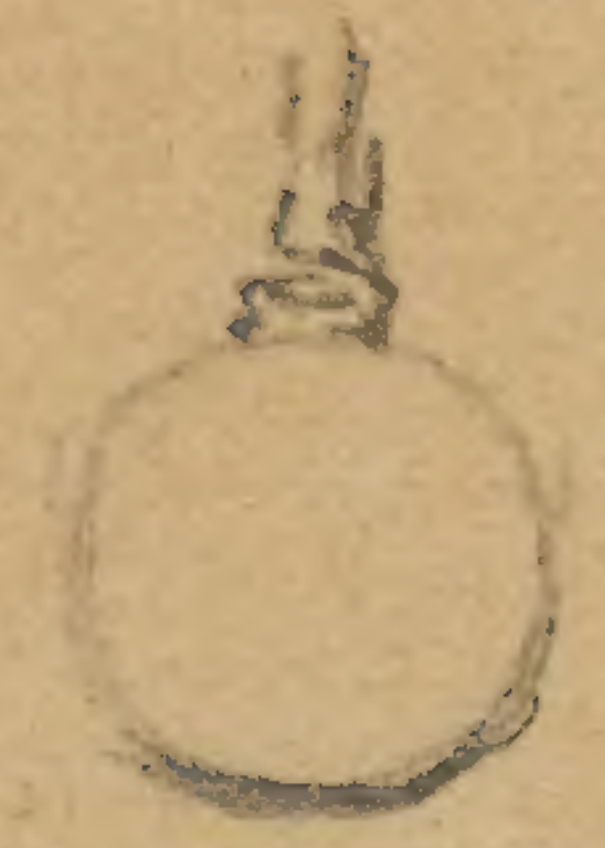
Oct 1878

St Louis



10×11 mm

larger



8×9 mm

smaller

berries of same bunch

3 seeded

1- seeded

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ARTHUR T. HOLLISTER,
Druggist,
301 South Fifth, S. W. Cor. 5th & Myrtle, St. Louis, Mo.

℞